

# The Chronicle.

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NEBLETT & GRANT,  
PUBLISHERS AT THE CHRONICLE.  
H. W. THOMAS, Editor.  
Clarksville, Tenn.:  
OCTOBER 27, 1865.

## Radicalism in the Legislature.

We continue, on the first page, the debate in the Senate, on the everlasting subject of the "nigger." It is a matter of deep interest to the people, and we are not willing that any of our readers shall be deprived of an opportunity to see what is said on the engraving topic of nigger equality. "Madness rules the hour," and it behooves every man of cool, practical sense and earnest patriotism to watch its symptoms and guard against its dangerous effects. There never was a period in the history of our government when the guiding hand of enlightened experience was so much needed, as now, to carry us safely through the perils of a mighty social and political revolution; nor was there ever a time when radical empiricism threatened so much mischief to the future well-being of the entire country. The shattered elements of the social system and the violated principles of republican government need, for their restoration, the saving efficacy of calm, scrutinizing wisdom, versed in the lessons of experience, familiar with the workings of the human heart, and competent to the adaptation of the elementary principles of our political system to the moral and intellectual condition of the masses. The machinery of our government is peculiar, complex, and delicate, and its successful operation depends mainly upon its motive power—the ballot box—it is passing strange that any man of common sense, common honesty, and a moderate share of patriotism, can believe it safe and prudent to let in the aid of emancipated slaves to perfect a system which free men have failed—through ignorance and corruption—to make efficient for all the ends of good government. This boasted Republic has been under the exclusive control of white men for more than three quarters of a century, and, to-day, it stands dismembered; its soil dyed with fraternal blood, its homes and fields desolated by savage warfare, and its Constitution trampled under foot by military necessity. The war is at an end, and whilst good men and true patriots are active in the work of restoration and reconstruction—whilst experienced statesmen are trying to remedy the defects in our political machinery, the civil authorities, of this State, with characteristic quackery, would remedy every evil by disfranchising the white man and making the nigger the ruling element in our system of government.

The State Senate has, by a vote of ten to nine, given to the descendants of African and Indian the right to testify in courts of justice, against white men, and another bill proposes to give them the right of suffrage at the end of ten years. If the negro, just emerged from a state of slavery, evinces so high a capacity for self-government, we invite the attention of every abolitionist in Tennessee, and elsewhere, to the following extract from the London Saturday Review:

"The numerous statements which purport to prove the moral and intellectual aptitude of the emancipated slave may be dismissed as simply incredible. Philanthropists ought to understand that, if a liberated Southern slave were really fit to share in the government of the Republic, he would furnish an unanswerable apology, not only for the system in which he was trained, but for the slave trade which the institution was originally founded. Mr. Wendell Phillips himself would scarcely propose to admit a heathen African savage to the electoral booth; and experience has shown that neither missionaries nor traders can make a perceptible impression on indolgent barbarism. The distance by which the freedman is separated from the Atlantic breeze, the benefits of American slavery; and if the colored population is now worthy of sovereignty, the cotton plantations must have been the most efficient school of religion and morality which have hitherto been established on earth. A scrupulous conscience would feel the urgent duty of kidnapping the remaining population of Central Africa, to pass them through the process which has refined and sublimated their happier kinsmen beyond the Atlantic. It is not necessary to answer more seriously foolish, would and effeminate rhetoricians who affect to vindicate the equality or superiority of a degraded race."

We invite the attention of the reader to the bill offered, in the Senate, by one Cyert, as a substitute for the present disfranchisement law. Read the bill carefully, and it will be seen that it disfranchises every man in the State who did not during the war, stand side by side, with such men as Cyert; and that it disfranchises them, not for a term of years, but for ever. This we look upon as the most infamous proposition ever brought forward by a minority clique to trample under foot the rights and liberties of an overwhelming majority. We have not been prepared by the civil administration of that clique, to expect anything magnanimous, just, or wise, but this move exceeds anything we had anticipated of wrong and insult from that quarter. Do these men believe that what they do cannot be undone through the same agency? Do they believe the acts of one Legislature bind all future Legislatures? If they do, it is a great mistake. The people of Tennessee can and will not be enslaved by any such enactment. The majority will rule in spite of the unconstitutional restrictions which seek to fetter their freedom and deprive them of citizenship. The ballot-box offers the means of redress, and nothing short of perpetual military occupation can prevent access to it. Usurpation by a minority is precedent and justification for the subsequent actions of the majority, and every consideration of political justice, vested rights, and self-protection demands the assertion, by the majority, of all its civil rights and privileges. The very enormity of these acts will render them nugatory, and the quiet workings of public opinion will reverse them.

Our Southern exchange expresses surprise that the Legislature of the President's own State pursues a course so directly at variance with his policy of conciliation and restoration. We can, however, assure our friends abroad, that the Legislature does not represent the people of Tennessee, nine-tenths of whom cordially endorse the President, and will stand by him the more firmly because of the radicalism and usurpations of those now in power. But the day of our tribulation will have an end; the salutary influence of the President's policy upon the public mind will reach the oppressed people of Tennessee, and all we have to do is to await patiently, but watchfully, the slow progress of the peaceful revolution.

Denounce the war, the Republicans advocated the doctrine that the Administration is the Government, but we hear nothing of it now. They have discovered that the capital and crew are not the vessel although they manage its machinery, direct its course, and watch over its safety. With them, Lincoln was the Government and all were traitors who opposed him, now the government is a distinct entity, and all are traitors who support the President.

## An Elective Judiciary.

We are pleased to see that there are, in South Carolina and Georgia, some indications of a wish to return to first principles—to usages that should never have been abandoned. We allude to the proposition of Mr. Orr, in the South Carolina Convention, to abandon the plan of electing the judiciary, and to return to the old system of appointment, and the advocacy of this proposition by one, or more, of the Georgia papers. We have, from its inception, condemned the practice as one of the most fatal mistakes ever made, in the workings of our government—a mistake which has not only injuriously effected the character and efficiency of the whole judiciary department, but has aided in the demoralization of the people by multiplying elections. It has been, in all civilized countries, a delicate task to preserve the purity of the judicial office, but we are the only people who have conceived the preposterous idea, that the best way to preserve it is to drag it through the filth of party politics. A political judge is as much out of place as a political preacher, and the existence of the former is as sure an index of political corruption, as that of the latter, is of religious demoralization. The truth is that, for the last thirty years, of more, the history of this government has been a series of experiments to try how much our free institutions could bear without breaking. We have had one fearful illustration of the effects of those experiments, and now is the time to abandon them. Let us return to former usages, by elevating the judiciary above the influences of popular caprice, and the ballot-box above the reach of the ignorant and debased. These are the only means by which justice can be made certain and impartial, and the preponderance be given to moral and intellectual worth in the administration of the government. It will be conceded by every sensible man that the highest development of political science is prompt and impartial justice, and the bestowal, upon each individual of the largest liberty compatible with the rights and liberties of others. These points being conceded, it will, at once, be seen how far we have departed from true principles in inaugurating a partisan judiciary and arming irresponsible men with the weapon most dangerous to the stability and purity of the government—the elective franchise. A pure stream cannot flow from a corrupt source.

THE PRESS AND TIMES undertake to convict us of an error in the parallel we hastily ran between the races, and for that purpose, singles out the Indians of North America, as having made no progress towards civilization, and, therefore, having no more aptitude than the negro, for improvement. We said nothing of any particular tribe, or tribes, but we gave the generic term, red man. Now, if our contemporary, of the Press and Times will point out a nation of blacks who have even approximated the Asiatic race in the arts of civilization, we will acknowledge an error, as well in our reading of history as in our interpretation of the laws of ethnology. But, says our contemporary, only give the negro of the United States, a fair show, and he will do wonders, &c., &c. According to Biblical history, the negro of Africa has had as fair a chance as the red man of Asia and the white man of Europe—all these started fair at the dawn of creation. The negro is just where he started, the red man has made a considerable progress in civilization, and the white man stands pre-eminent—unrivaled in the scale of moral and intellectual development. As a slave, the negro has improved; as a freeman, he never has, and we believe, never will. If history proves the contrary, we would thank our Nashville cotemporary for chapter and verse.

THE radicals have raised a perfect howl over the election of Gen. Humphreys, of Miss., as well as ex-rebels in other States. They ought not to be so hard on us, for the truth is, the best men of the South were the strongest rebels, and those who turned against their own people and section, in the hour of peril, are not considered the best fitted to serve us. To illustrate this truth, we cite the State of Tennessee under the rule of that class of men; and we ask high-toned and brave men everywhere, whom they would sooner trust, the man who risked life and fortune in defense of what he deemed a righteous cause, or the man who, to turn a penny, or to save his carcass, sought safety or profit under the wing of the invading army? For honor, and for fidelity to the terms of restoration, we wouldn't give such a man as Gen. Humphreys for ten thousand such loyalists as we have indicated, and every true man feels that we are right in our estimate.

IN the Senate, a bill has been introduced for the relief of the debtor class. It is too long for our limited space; but its most prominent provisions are an extension of the stay on executions to one year, an appraisal of property previous to sale on execution, which property must bring three-fourths of its appraised value, and three years allowed for the redemption of real estate so sold. We are not prepared to say that such a bill, will or will not be beneficial to the country, but incline to the opinion that the sacredness of private contracts is a delicate subject, and that it is doubtful whether the Constitution gives to the Legislature the right to interfere with it.

A BOX of old John Brown has been making speeches in Ohio, to negroes, advising them to take up arms and fight for their rights. He estimated the number of blacks in the United States, the Canada, and Hayti and argued that they should all combine for the purpose of wresting their rights from their oppressors. If we rightly understand the fool, his object is to conquer the whites in the United States and give the government and soil to the negroes—in other words, to inaugurate a war of races, looking to the extermination of the one or the other as the mode of settling the question of rights. An indication, this, that as long as there is a black face in this country, there will be black hearts to stir up strife.

MAXIMILIAN has issued a decree inviting immigration into Mexico, giving settlers free lands, ownership in fee simple, free from all taxes and all duties for a year, effects not liable to custom duties, and exemption from military service for years. They must, however, be enrolled as militia for neighborhood defense.

GEN. PALMER, at Louisville has complained to the Secretary of War that the ferrymen will not put negroes across the Ohio unless they know them to have been free previous to the war, and the Secretary told him that the Department had nothing to do with it. This looks like a game of running negroes out of Kentucky.

MR. CAMERON, of Shelby, who moved the resolutions endorsing the Administration—which resolutions were voted down by the House, has been expelled from that body, on the vague charge of illegitimacy. Wonder if his resolutions had anything to do with his ejection?

THE Chattanooga Gazette gives an account of a monster, found upon a wood-pile, at Decatur—said monster being half human and half dog. This is a sort of miscegenation not put down in the Webster's Phillips catalogue.

## THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.  
The following message was received from the Governor and read:  
State of Tennessee, Executive Department,  
Nashville, Oct. 24, 1865.  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: In my late message, I advised that the railroad companies of the State be required to pay the interest on debts due upon bonds issued and endorsed for their benefit. I further advised you there is now due upon railroad bonds loaned to the different railroad companies in the State \$3,769,506. This is the interest now due upon the bonds loaned by the State for the railroad companies amounting to \$16,211,000. This is a subject of vital importance to the people of the State, and since the issuance of my message, I have given it much consideration, and have availed myself of the best sources of information.

I am now satisfied that it will be utterly impossible for most of the companies to pay the State, and the result will be that several important roads will pass into the hands of receivers, unless the State provides for the payment of interest now due. In a word, if this interest is not provided for, nearly every road in the State will go under. The first effect of this will be to sweep from the thousands of stockholders all they have expended in building these roads. Should the State attempt to run them, there will be extravagance, waste, swindling and general corruption, and the State will be liable several millions of bonds in that event, or tax the people beyond endurance to raise the money to meet this interest, and to put these roads in order. If the State should sell these roads, they would be purchased by a combination of speculators from abroad, who will manage them for their own benefit, without any regard for the honest and public people who have been deceived. They would sell them for less than half their value, and finally leave the State to pay their bonds, or a large part of them, which result is the worst that can happen to the State if the roads are left in the hands of the companies.

What, then, is the best policy to adopt, and how shall the State meet the issue? I respectfully suggest that the State issue bonds, to run six, seven, eight and ten years, the first payment of interest to commence in July next. Let them be given in exchange for the interest now due, upon condition that they are taken at par.

If the Legislature shall think proper, let them be sold on similar conditions, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the interest on all outstanding bonds, and let there be a further lien on the property of the State for the sum paid for the bonds. The first effect of this will be to bring the bonds of the State up to par value immediately, and to place the credit and integrity of the State above suspicion. Our people are honest, and will submit to taxation almost beyond endurance rather than be deceived by the fraud of a few speculators. The second effect, however, will be to relieve the people of the taxation now imposed on them, and hereafter to be imposed on them to meet the interests for which the State is liable. In the future, when the people recover from the devastations of the war, they can pay two dollars when they can now pay one. The third effect will be to save our railroads to the stockholders.

They can and will meet the current interest as it arises, but they cannot meet it and the back interest. They can also, in the end pay off the bonds as they mature, or before they mature, if they see much of a sinking fund with which to buy the bonds. Finally, it will save the State from all appearance of repudiation; for if the State now refuse to pay the interest due upon her bonds, which have been endorsed by her, and sell upon her credit, it will be called repudiation, let her do what they may. The credit of the State will be gone, and gone forever, and this must not be allowed. Let us maintain our credit, honor and integrity at all hazards.

Whilst upon the subject of railroads, allow me to say that a law should be at once enacted, providing for the punishment of any and all parties conducting railroads in this State, enjoying the credit of the State, who are discriminating in freight, so as to favor the cities of other States, to the prejudice and injury of the large towns of our own State. Such abuses should be met by prompt legislation.

There is in the future a wonderful prospect before us, when our people and roads can pay off the State debt, with scarcely an effort, provided we have the necessary legislation now, in this their hour of need. Give the roads time, and then now, and in the end, the State will not lose a dollar. These are not only my views, but the views of every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. W. M. BROWNLOW.

Read the following substitute for the disfranchisement bill now in force. This Mr. Cyert is a great Statesman, true patriot and good Christian—"over the left"

Senate bill No. 102, by Mr. Cyert: To repeal an act passed June 3, 1865, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That every white man twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, a citizen of this State, and an actual resident of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months before the day of the election, shall be allowed the privilege of the Elective Franchise. Provided, however, that the following named persons are forever prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, viz: All who held positions as Senators and Representatives in the so-called Confederate Government, all who left seats in the Congress of the United States and participated in the late rebellion, all who, in 1861, denounced the Government of the United States and publicly advocated the principle of secession, and all who resigned judicial positions from the Supreme Bench, down to Probate and County Judge inclusive, and afterwards gave aid and encouragement to the rebellion. All who held an office in the so-called Confederate armies, from Lieutenant General down to Colonel, inclusive.

All who acted as brigades, robbers, guerrillas, and all who were members of this State in 1861, and voted for the ordinance of secession. Provided further, That no man shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, member of the Legislature, Supreme Court, Chancellor, or County Judge, or Circuit Court Clerk, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Trustee, or State's Attorney, who is not publicly known to have been an unconditional Union man from the beginning to the end of the present rebellion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer Liberty brings Havana news to the 18th. Mexican advisers from Vera Cruz to the 15th had been received at Havana. Maximilian had issued a proclamation on the 2d, officially announcing the departure of Juarez from Mexican territory, and saying the cause which Juarez had sustained with so much valor and consistency had at last succumbed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Liverpool dates of the 12th states that a correspondence between Mr. Adams, American Minister, and Earl Russell, in regard to the responsibility of England for the ravages committed upon American commerce by the Rebel privateers fitted out in England, had taken place. Earl Russell repudiates all responsibility, and refuses to take any action in the case. The papers generally concur on the correspondence, and are out of this State, and that process cannot be served on them; it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the *Clarksville Chronicle*, a newspaper published in this county, warning them to appear before this Court, on the first Monday in December next, 1865, to answer this petition or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. Copy—Test:

Oct. 27, '65—W. E. NEWELL, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of THOMAS J. PRITCHETT, deceased, and S. S. WILLIAMS, deceased, will present them within the time required by law, and all persons indebted to said estates are notified to call and pay the same. WM. M. DANIEL, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of THOMAS W. WILSON, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons claiming against said estate should present them to me within the time prescribed by law. R. W. MACRAE, Jr., Administrator.

TOBACCO SALES.  
THOMAS LAMOND, Oct. 21, 1865.  
One bid at \$3.30; 1 at \$3.00; 1 at \$2.75; 2 at \$3.00; 2 at \$2.75; 10 at \$2.75; 1 at \$2.75; 2 at \$2.75; 2 at \$2.75.

## DIED.

At his residence, on the 25th inst., Dr. C. R. COOPER, of this city—aged 60 years.  
He was for a long term of years a physician in this city, and stood high in the estimation of all, both as a physician and polished gentleman. His death creates a vacuum it were hard to fill.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties advertising by contract, for a given time will be confined to their legitimate business; anything outside of this will be charged for separately. Special Notices, for a specified time, exceeding three months, will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements quarterly: all extra charges will be charged for.

## Clarksville Money Market.

RATES OF PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.  
Corrected weekly for the *Chronicle*, by the Northern Bank of Tennessee.

D. N. KENNEDY, Pres.; JAS. L. GLENN, Cash.; JOHN W. FAYON, Teller.

## BUYING RATES.

U. S. Treasury notes, 10 to 30 Par National Bank notes, 10 to 30 Par Bank of the Union, Nashville, Tenn., 10 to 30 Par Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., 10 to 30 Par All Kentucky Bank notes, 10 to 30 Par The following notes are worth the figures annexed: Bank of Tennessee and Branches, 10 to 30 Union Bank, 10 to 30 Bank of Tennessee, 10 to 30 Other Tennessee Bank notes, 10 to 30 South Carolina, 10 to 40 Georgia, 10 to 40 Alabama, 10 to 40 North Carolina, 10 to 40 Virginia, 10 to 40 Gold, 10 to 40 Silver, 10 to 40 30 to 32 Prem. Exchange, buying rates, 1-4 per cent. Dis. Exchange, selling rates, 1-4 per cent. Prem. All Bank of Tennessee notes issued in 1861, or signed by G. C. Torbett, President, are unsaleable.

## New Advertisements.

## REMOVED!

Rice & Moore's Old Stand,  
Lately Occupied by L. STRAUS.

MATTILL & BRO.,  
Have taken the above stand, and will keep a well selected stock of

## Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS!

Suitable to the trade, including

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, Etc.

We have engaged the services of Capt. W. V. ALBANY, who will be pleased to see his old friends and former customers, and will sell goods as low as any regular house in the city. M. MATTILL will still remain in the house and superintend generally.

MATTILL & BRO.,  
Franklin-St., Clarksville, Tenn.

I would most respectfully return my thanks to the community at large for the liberal patronage extended me, for the last three years, and would respectfully ask that a liberal share of the same be extended to my successor.

M. MATTILL.  
Oct. 13, '65—

## Ohio Saw Works.

WOODROUGH & MCPARLIN,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## Patent Ground Circular

## SAWS;

Mill, Mulay and Cross Cut Saws;  
Files, Belting and Mill Tools;

## OLD SAWS REPAIRED.

No. 10, West 2nd Street,  
CINCINNATI, O.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,  
County Court, October Term, 1865.

B. F. RITT and wife, and L. C. RITT, vs. W. S. MALLORY and James Mallory and Dory Hester.

It appearing to the Court that defendant, W. S. MALLORY and James Mallory, live out of this State, and that process cannot be served on them; it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the *Clarksville Chronicle*, a newspaper published in this county, warning them to appear before this Court, on the first Monday in December next, 1865, to answer this petition or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. Copy—Test:

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## STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

## Home Insurance Company,

Of New York.

On the first day of July, A. D. 1865, made to the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, pursuant to Statute of that State.

## Name and Location.

The name of this Company is THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

## CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is \$2,000,000 00

The surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865, is \$1,955,911 30

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$3,955,911 30

## ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in hands of Agents, 257,541 97

United States and other bonds, 1,787,058 00

Bank Stocks, 113,351 00

Loans on lands and mortgages, 1,175,743 50

Loans on stocks and bonds, 150,785 00

Bills receivable and other debts, 246,690 50

Total, \$3,711,469 97

## LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses adjusted, due and unpaid, None

Amount of Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment, \$108,317 76

Amount of Losses reported, and on which no action has been taken, 7,900 00

Amount of Claims for Losses resisted by the Company, 3,480 00

Amount of Dividends declared and due and unpaid, None

Amount of Dividends, either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due, None

Amount of money borrowed, None

Amount of all other claims existing against the Company, None

Total amount of losses, claims and liabilities, \$118,697 76

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is \$75,000, but will not as a general rule exceed \$10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

D. N. KENNEDY, Agent, Clarksville, Tenn.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Statement for July, 1865, of the Home Insurance Company, filed in this office.

S. W. HATCHETT, Comptroller of Tennessee.

Oct. 27, '65—

## ARCTIC

## Fire Insurance Company,

Of New York.

## Statement to Tennessee.

Capital Stock, \$500,000 00

Capital Stock paid up, 500,000 00

## ASSETS ARE

Cash in Banks, Agents and other hands, \$34,008 18

Real Estate unincumbered, 3,307 33

Bonds and Stocks owned by Company and interest thereon, 297,041 00

Debts of the Company secured by mortgage, 178,050 00

Debts otherwise secured, 66,102 13

Debts for Premiums, 1,571 50

All other securities, 17,742 26

Total assets, \$588,522 40

## LIABILITIES.

Liabilities due or not due to Banks, &c., None

Losses adjusted and not due, None

Losses adjusted and not due, \$15,369 97

Losses unadjusted, 16,218 00

Spoliation to agents, 250 00

Other claims against the Company, None

Total liabilities, \$32,327 97

Greatest amount insured in any one risk, \$30,000 00

The greatest amount allowed by rules of the Company, in any city, town or village, No limit.

The greatest amount to be insured in any one block, No limit.

VINCENT TILLOT, Secretary.

D. N. KENNEDY, Agent, Clarksville, Tenn.

## COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

September 27th, 1865.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within is an exact copy of the statement of the condition, &c., of the ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, filed in this office.

S. W. HATCHETT, Comptroller of the Treasury, of the State of Tennessee.

Oct. 27, '65—

R. L. COBB, J. B. TAPSCOTT.

## COBB & TAPSCOTT,

Civil and Topographical Engineers,

ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will attend promptly to any business in their profession in this or in the adjoining States.

Special attention given to Landmark Engineering; also, to Surveying and Mapping Farms.

Oct. 27, '65—

## NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE

Chancery Court, at Clarksville, I will, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th of November next, sell the premises, situate on the corner of Warehouse or Factory, on the corner of Commerce and Water street, known as the Forbes & Pritchett warehouse; also the adjacent buildings, cabins, &c., belonging to the same.